EDITED BY THOMAS RITCHIE. PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

ics of the DAILY for ... ye copies of the WEEKLY

BY AUTHORITY.

ACT unking further appropriation to oring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That whereas a state of war now exists between the United States and the republic of Mexico, which it is desirable should be speedily terminated upon terms just and honorable to both nations; and whereas assumnces have heretofore been given to the government of Mexico that it was the desire of the President to settle all questions between the two countries on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, according to the rights of each and the mutual interests and security of the two countries, and whereas the President may be able to conclude a trenty of peace with the republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of so many complicated questions as now exist between the two countries, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into; therefore, the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to each of her that said treaty when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts for which expenditure shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts for which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable.

JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. M. DALLAS,

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

APPROVED March 3, 1847.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]

AN ACT to provide for the punishment of piracy in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; That any subject or citizen of any foreign State, who shall be found and taken on the sea, making war upon the United States, or cruising against the vessels and property thereof, or of the citizens of the same, contrary to the provisions of any treaty existing between the United States and the State of which such person is a citizen or subject, when by such treaty such acts of such persons are declared to be piracy, may be arraigned, tried, convicted, and punished before any circuit court of the United States, for the district into which such person may be brought, or shall be found, in the same manner as other persons charged with piracy may be arraigned, tried, convicted, and punished in said courts.

Approved March 3, 1817.

[Public—No. 32.]

AN ACT authorizing the erection of certain light-houses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as a cession shall be made by the States respectively, within the limits of which any of the light-houses and other public works hereinafter provided for may be situated, to the United States, of the jurisdiction over a tract of land, respectively, proper for the said light-houses and other public works, the Secretary of the Trensury shall cause the said light-houses and other public works to be erected; and that he shall cause the light-houses and other public works herein provided for, which may be situated on such locations as are now within and under the jurisdiction of the United States to be erected as soon as practicable; and that the following sums be, and hereby are appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose herein specified, to wit: IN MAINE.

IN MAINE.

For building a light-house at Little river, in the town of Cutler, five thousand dollars;

For rebuilding a light-house at Mount Desert rock, fifteeen thousand dollars;

For building a light-house at Prospect harbor, in the town of Gouldsborough, five thousand dollars;

For a spindle on the South breaker, near. White Head light, three hundred dollars;

For placing buoys on Trundy's reef and Broad Cove rock, in Muscle Ridge channel, to wit: one at each of the following places: Hay Island ledge, Hurricane ledge, Shreves's ledge, Spence's Head Island ledge, Long ledge, and Muscle ledge, two thousand dollars.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For rebuilding the light-house on a rock called the Whale's Back, twenty-five thousand dollars, inclusive of a former appropriation for a breakwater to protect that light-house.

Daily Union.

VOLUME II " LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

1. M. Langetter

CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 9, 1847.

IN GEORGIA

For placing a lantern, lamps, and reflectors upon the beacon already erected upon the "Oyster beds" in Savannah river, and for a small house for the keeper, two thousand dollars;
For erecting a small tower and a keeper's house upon the
east end of Long island, in said river, also for a similar
tower and house on the cast end of Fig island, in said river,
six thousand dollars;
For a buoy at Sapelo inlet, one hundred dollars.

IN FLORIDA.

lars;
For a light-house at Cape St. Blas, eight thousand dollars;
For a light-house at Key West, the old one having been
destroyed by a tornado, twelve thousand dollars;
For a buoy on "Rebecca shoat," about twenty miles east
of Torngas light, three hundred dollars;
For a screw-pile light-house on or near Sand key, the
light-house at that place laving been destroyed by a tornado, twenty thousand dollars; ind dollars.
IN MISSISSIPPI.

IN MISSISSIPPI.

For a light-house on Merrill's shell bank, twelve thousand dollars; and the appropriation of a like sum for a light on St. Joseph island, on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, is hereby repealed;

For a light-house at Biloxi, twelve thousand dollars.

iollars;
For a light-house on South Chandeleur island, twelve housand dollars.

IN TEXAS.

For the erection of a light-house on Galveston island, fit For the erection of a figure constant dollars, teen thousand dollars;
For the erection of a light-house on Matagorda island, fifteen thousand dollars;
For twenty wrought-iron buoys, to be placed in the water of Texas, five thousand dollars.

IN OHIO.

For a beacon-light and preparing the head of the pier for he same at Vermillion river, three thousand dollars; For a light-house on Western Sister island, in Lake Erie, our thousand dollars. IN ILLINOIS.

For a light-house at Chicago, three thousand five hund

IN MICHIGAN.

For a light-house at Monroe, three thousand dollars;
For a light-house at Clinton river, three thousand dollars
For a light-house near Wangoshance, the sum appropria
ted by the act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty
eight, to wit: twenty-five thousand dollars, is hereby appro-

eight, to wit: twenty-five thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated;
For a light-house at Point au Barques, on the westerly shore of Lake Huron, and at the mouth of Saginaw bay, five thousand dollars;
For a light-house at De Tour, where the river Sault Ste. Marie empties into Lake Huron, five thousand dollars;
For a light-house at White Fish point, on Lake Superior, five thousand dollars;
For a light-house at St. Joseph's, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For a light-house at Copper harbor, Fort Wilkins, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.
IN WISCONSIN.
For a light-house at Southport, four thousand dollars;

Superior, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Southport, four thousand dollars;
For a light-house at or near Tail point, at the mouth of
Fox river, four thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the works at Carry's Fort reel; Florida; near Waugoshance, Michigan; Minot's rock, Massachusetts; Whale's back, New Hampshire; Pair Weather island, near Back rock, Connecticut; and Brandywine shoals, in the Delaware river, Pennsylvania, shall be executed under the superintendence of the Topographical Bureau.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the light at the Delaware breakwater shall hereafter be included within the list of those established by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That the following named light-houses be, and they are hereby, discontinued, to wit: one at the west end of St. George's island and one at the entrance of St. Joseph's bay, in Florida; one at Canningham's harbor and one at Otter creek, on Lake Erie; the light-house on Otter creek not to be discontinued, however, until the light-house at Monroe be completed; and that, whenever the light-house on the Execution rocks, Long Island sound, is completed, then the light at Sand's point, on Long island, be discontinued.

Approved March 3, 1847.

[Public—No. 33.1]

whale's Boac, twenty-live thousand dollars, inclusive of a former appropriation for a breakwater to protect that light-house and the received the Tesaury, on a nost cutoff of the Secretary of the Tesaury, on a nost cutoff and the Secretary of the Tesaury, on a nost cutoff and the Secretary of the Tesaury, on a nost cutoff and the Secretary of the Tesaury, on a nost cutoff and the Secretary of the Tesaury, on a nost cutoff and the Secretary of the Tesaury, on a nost cutoff and the Secretary of the Tesaury, on a nost cutoff and the Secretary of the Tesaury, on a nost cutoff and the Secretary of the Tesaury, on a nost cutoff and the Secretary of the Tesaury, and the secretary of the Tesaury and dollars; or for a permanent light-house on the Entrance of the Vineyand sound, called the Sow and Pigs, ten thousand dollars; or for a permanent light-house on the Entrance of the Vineyand sound, and the Secretary of the Tesaury may deem been sound, and the secretary of the Tesaury and dollars; or for a permanent light-house on the Secretary of the Tesaury and the Secretary of the Secretary of the Tesaury and the Secretary of the Secretary of the Tesaury and the Secretary of the Secretary of the Tesaury of the Tesaury and the Secretary of Tesaury of the Tesaury of the Tesaury and the Secretary of the Tesaury of the Te

For a light-house on Execution rocks, in Long Island sound, twenty-five thousand dollars;
For a beacon on Sandy Hook, three hundred dollars;
For a beacon on Sandy Hook, three hundred dollars;
For three beacon on Sandy Hook, three hundred dollars;
For three beacon lights on the river St. Lawrence, at the passage of the "Thousand Isles," one at head of the Narrows, one at Low Rock islet below Alexandria, and one at the shoal below Crossover island, six thousand dollars;
For a light-house on Teller's point, on the Hudson river, four thousand dollars;
For a light-house on the Hudson river, four thousand dollars;
For three seacon on Teller's point, on the Hudson river, four thousand dollars;
For three seacon on the same by proclamation; and therefrom, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, she same to be under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

To continue the construction of the light-house on the Indices of the United States of Wisconsin into the Union, on an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original States, shall be considered as complete.

Approved March 3, 1847.

IN PENNYLVANIA.

To continue the construction of the light-house on the Brandywine shoals, in the Delaware river, thirty thousand dollars.

IN NEW JERSEY.

For a beacon-light at the corner stake (so called) between Elizabethtown point and Shorter's island, and also for a small light or lantern at Shorter's island, five thousand dollars;

For a light-house on the south end of Tucker's beach, six thousand dollars;

For a buoy in the south channel of New inlet, near Tucker of the continuency of the continuency of the continuency of Wisconsin, north and west of the following boundary, to with Commencing at the Mississippi river on the line etween townships twenty-time and thirty, thence ents along any to with the continuency of the lands in said district to the fourth principal may be continuency of the lands of the fourth principal may be continuency of the lands in the most of the public lands lying within the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Be it exacted by the Seade and House of Representatives of the United States of America is all congress of the content of the public lands lying within the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Be it exacted by the Seade and House of Representatives of the United States of America is all that portion of the public lands lying within the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Be it exacted by the Seade and House of Representatives of the United States of Marcina is Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands lying within the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Be it exacted by the Seade and House of Representatives of the United States of America is all that portion of the public lands lying within the Territory of Wisconsin, and the Mississippi river on the lands limit to the Continuencing at the Mississippi river on the lands limit of the Mississippi river on the lands limit of the Mississippi river on the lands w

public lands, excepting and reserving from such sales section sixteen in each township for the use of schools, and such reservations as the President shall deem necessary for public uses.

Suc 3. And be it further enacted. That every-person or persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a inthe or mines, actually discovered previous to the passage of this act, and who shall pay the same rents as those who hold under leases from the Secretary of War, and which rentaccruing from such occupants and lessees shall be paid and delivered to such officer of the government as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, shall be entitled to purchase the lands on which the same is or are situated at any time prior to the day of sale fixed by the President, in legal subdivisions, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres, to include such nime or mines, paying to the United States therefor at the rate of fire churs per acre-Provided, That, prior to any entry being made under the provisions of this section, proof of possession and occupancy as aforesaid of the mine or mines claimed shall be made to the register and receiver of the land district, together with the evidence of the payment of all rents due the United States, agreeably to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, which register and receiver to the Secretary of the Treasury in that purpose, which register and receiver to the Secretary of the Treasury may be had, under such regulations as the said Secretary may be had, under such regulations as the said secretary may be had, under such regulations of quarter-quarter sections, and no bid shall be received at a less rate than five dollars per acre; and if such lands shall be entitled to a preference, unless the same can be so divided by legal subdivisions as to give to each the discovery claimed by him.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, the said mineral lands shall be offered for sale in subdivisions of quarter-quarter sections, and no

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, so soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed and returns thereof made to the General Land Office, to authorize the commencement of the sales in said district, shall appoint one register and one receiver for the land office in said district, who shall reside at the place designated by the President for the land office, receive such compensation, give security, and discharge all duties pertaining to such office, as are prescribed by law.

Approved March 3, 1847.

States: Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Alabama, Arkansas, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa; Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, South Caroli Tennessee, Texas, Vermont,

The commissioner may be found in his office at all busi-less hours. Feb. 27—2aw8w.

(INTLEMEN'S Hats.—The spring style will be intro-T duced by us this day, (March 2, 1817.)
Those of our customers in Congress whose sizes are regis-tered with us can be supplied with the style by sending their order.

M. H. STEVENS & EMMONS,
March 2—tit
Hatters, 1 and 2, Brown's Hotel.

March 2—4tit Hatters, 1 and 2, Brown's Hotel.

V ALUABLE Improved property for sale at Public Auction.—On Monday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises, one mile and a half from Washington, fronting on the road leading from the toll-gate on the Baltimore turnpike to the Anacostia bridge, sixty-five acres of well-improved land, with a small frame house and other out-buildings. The place is well watered by two springs and a pump at the door. There is on it an excellent peach orchard in fine bearing order. As for situation and convenience to marker it cannot be surpassed. Any person desirous of viewing the property can do so by calling on the subscriber, living thereon.

Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

JOHN A. BARTRUFF,
ROBT. W. DYER,
March 2—eod&dsif

DRAWN numbers of the Alexandria Lottery, Class K, drawn 6th March, 1847.
J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)
60, 5, 4, 7, 10, 6, 15, 43, 33, 68, 40, 47, 14.

940,000
40 prizes of \$2,000.
Draws on Saturday, March 13, 1847,
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, CLEANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLEAS L.—CAPITAIS.
\$40,000—\$12,000—\$5,000—\$2,820.
40 prizes of \$2,000, &c., &c.
Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50.
For sale by Agents for J. W. Maury & Co., managers,
Next door east of National Hotel, Washington City, D. C.
March 8—d&ctd

March 8—dxctd

A NEW Volume (the 14th) of the "Encyclopedia Americana," a popular dictionary of arts, science, literature, history, politics, and biography, just issued by Lea & Blanchard, Fourth street, Philadelphia. This supplementary volume of one of the most valuable works of the age, has been well prepared and frought up to the year 1847, by Professor Henry Vethake, of the University of Pennsylvania. The numerous subscribers who have been waiting its completion can now perfect their sets, and all who want a register of events of the last fifteen years for the whole world, can obtain this volume separately, price two dollars, and all fifty cents in beather, to match the style in which the publishers have been selling it.

Subscribers in the large cities can be supplied on application at any of the principal bookstores; and persons residing in the country can have their sets matched by sending a volume in charge of friends visiting the city.

Lea & Blanchard issue a catalogue of their numerous publications or libraries, sent gratis, on application by mhilder of the wise.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—Two-story brick, with baseto street. Inquire of J. Williams, next door.

Feb. 20—law3w

A RMY and Navy Registers—Official—for 1847. For sale by F. TAYLOR.

CONGRESSIONAL. REMARKS OF MR. CHIPMAN,

OF MICHIGAN.

In the House of Representatives, February S, 1847.—On the "Wilmot proviso" and the three million bill.

Mr. CHIPMAN then rose and addressed the committee. He should not have violated the resolution which had formed never to trouble the House with remarks, had it not been for the great and momentous question which had been presented to them by the proposition which had been presented to them by the proposition to great the floor on this occasion, not for the purpose of saying anything which might be considered unpleasant or vituperative, but simply with a view of submitting a few remarks for his own personal gratification, and for a justification of the vote which he should give when this mighty question, which was shaking the Union to its mighty question, which was shaking the Union to its mighty question, which was shaking the Union to its at a American loving the constitution, and ready to the vote—not as a partisan—not as a demagogue—but at a American loving the constitution, and ready to the vote—the sand scaghe that these, not for the purpose of finding fault with the opposition. When he resolved upon the course that any other northern man had determined to vote against the proposition. He regretted to hear gentlemen avow upon that floor their readiness to see the federal union shattered to ten thousand atoms. As he heard the sentiments which had been uttered in that hall, his blood curdled around his heart. He trembled at the thought of the dissolution of this fair confederacy. He knew but one ground on which to stand as a patriot, in view of the circumstances in which they were placed—that was upon curdled around his heart. He trembled at the thought of the dissolution of this fair confederacy. He knew but one ground on which to stand as a patriot, in view of the circumstances in which they were placed—that was upon the ground of compromise by which these States were united and bound together. In his humble opinion, the preservation of the Union was worth a million times more than the pittiful consideration of a handful of degraded Africans. He repeated, when gentlemen pretending to love their country would place the consideration of the mominal liberation of a handful of degraded Africans in the one scale, and this Union in the other, and make the latter kick the beam, he would not give a fig for their patriotism. Did all this pretended negro patriotism, then, spring from philanthropy, or a love of country? What would these pretended philanthropists accomplish, supposing they should succeed in liberating that handful of degraded Africans? Would they benefit the slave by liberating him, without providing for his colonization? What would they accomplish? They would drive him to a cold climate, uncongenial to his constitution, and force him to a state of degradation immensely lower than his present state—yea, to starvation. They must elevate the slave morally and intellectually first, if they would improve his condition. But how happened it that gentlement would prohibit slavery from all newly-acquired territory? Whence originated this Wilmor proviso? He wanted that proposition to be fathered where it belonged. He did not want the distinguished representative from Pennsylvania to have the honor (if it be an honor, or the disgrace, if it be a disgrace) of having concocted such a proposition, unless he was entitled to it. He would directly come down to the origin of it; but let him first repeat what he had said in the outset, that he did not rise to make a speech for the gratification or irritation of either whig or democrat. He stood there seeking to all the proposition of either whig or democrat.

Total Onlo, and remnsylvania man the anaexty to concert this proviso.

Yet these very men bonsted of their patriotism, of their philanthrophy, which outshone that of other men, of their unexampled love of their species! Away with such philanthropy! Away with all those creochie tears over a corporal's guard of unfortunate negroes! Instead of patriotism, by such a concentration of sickly philanthropy, they had lost sight of all patriotism—of all love of country. Now, what was the object of that proposition, when it was submitted at the last session? Was there anything to be gained by it? He would appeal to the country to say; he would ask the school-boy to tell him whether they could, by their legislation, it up the hands of a future Congress? Could they traumed to restrict the action of a future executive as a part of the treaty-making power? Could they control the action of the Senate, another branch of the treaty-making power? Hunt good would be effected by that provine, then? He was ready to show that no good the school of the Senate, and the Executive had not paid the attention to Pennsylvania in making his appointments which the Keystone State was entitled to, and that she had become disaffected with her democratic representate that the school of the second the school of the cause of democratic party, and defeating the Executive in every great measure proposed by the administration. Now, he held that no man on that floor, or elsewhere, was bound to sustain the Executive, unless he was right, but there were consideration—to forego the consideration of making a few votes in their congressional district, and to lead them to come up to the support of the Executive. At all events, he would say most solemnly that when the Executive had only sought to carry out the cardinal principles upon which the was elected, this position could not be controverted. Well, he repeated, the two million bill would not have been lost but for that provise and pret Arrance Marcol 3, 1847.

Printer Ray of Wassure March 2, 1847.

[THE Predest and Based of Trainers of this Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest and Based of Trainers of this Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest and Based of Trainers of this Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest and Based of Trainers of this Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest and Based of Trainers of this Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest and Based of Trainers of this Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest and Based of Trainers of this Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest and Based of Trainers of this Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest and Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of Based of Trainers of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Predest of This Inc. 1847.

[THE Pr \$40,000.

40 prizes of \$2,000 are \$80,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class L, for 1847.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, March 13, 1847.

BEILLIANT SCHEME.

prize of \$40,000 | Eprize of \$2,82

do 12,000 40 do 2,00

do 5,000 60 do 25

Sent the executive with a sential to Nove he (Mr. C.)

If all had sees little experience with the democracy of he below. Sential to the sential content of the s

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

of no person will be entered upon our book he subscription be made in advance.

who shall be empowered to represent this precinct in the proposed convention.

The following gentlemen were then appointed, viz: John G. Wilson, William J. Stephens, R. S. Littlejohn, Richard Parker, and Henry W. Clowe.

The committee having retired, reported the names of the following gentlemen as delegates from Harper's Ferry, viz: John G. Wilson, A. M. Ball, R. S. Little-john, John H. Strider, Samuel J. Lindsey Richard Parker, J. B. Young, David Gilbert, Thomas K. Laley, Georga Manzey, J. E. P. Dangerfield, John Schil, Peter Jones, Jeremiah Fuss.

Ou motion, the report of the committee was unanimously approved.

Jeremiah Fuss.

On motion, the report of the committee was unanimously approved.

On motion of Wm. J. Stephens, it was

Resolved, That any delegate finding it out of his power to attend the convention, may himself appoint a substitute.

On motion of John H. Strider, the following preamble and resolutions were read by the chairman, and unanimously approved by the meeting:

Whereas the legitimate source of political power is vested in the people, (of which we form a portion,) we have the unquestionable privilege and right to approve or disapprove of public acts of representatives of the people in the national councils of our country. Therefore,

Resolved, That we most scrupulously condemn the course pursued by a majority of the United States Senate, in Congress assembled, upon a motion made by Mr. Yulee, of Florida, to exclude from the flour of the Senate, Mr. Ritchie, the venerable editor of the Union, because of a publication in that paper of an article signed "Vindicator."

Resolved, That we, a portion of the democracy of Jefferson county, do regard the adoption of Mr. Yulee's resolution as an effort made to intimidate editors of public journals, and thereby well the eyes and understanding of the people from public affairs and acts of public men, of which it is our right and duty to have a knowledge, and that it was an act vaunting in its character, as well as anti-republican in its tendency.

Resolved, That it be remembered that Mr. Yulee's resolution was adopted by twenty-three whiles and four democrats voting for, and twenty-one republican democrats

against it.

On motion, the editor of the Spirit of Jefferson was requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. B. YOUNG, Chairman. J. H. STRIDER, Secretary.

By R. W. DYER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CLOTHING, CLOTHS, VESTings, and Fancy Articles, at Auction.—On Thursday
next, the lith instant, at 10 o'clock, I shall sell, at the store
of W. B. Lewis, on Pennsylvania avenue, near the corner
of lith street, all the stock and lixtures of his store, consisting of 500 pieces of superior clothing, of every description,
and an assortment of cut goods and trimmings usually kept
in such stores; the store fixtures, which are two large mirrors, two show cases, counters, lamps, stoves, deaks,
clocks, &c., a large fire-proof iron chest, a large lot of toys,
and fancy goods, and a quantity of books, &c., &c.

Also the lease of the store.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$30, cash; over
\$30, a ceciti of 30 and 60 days for approved endorsed notes,
bearing interest.

March 8—d.

CUGAR, Malasses, &c., at Auction.—On Friday part, the

March 8—d Auctioneers.

CUGAR, Moinsses, &c., at Auction.—On Friday next, the Search instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on F. and A. H. Dodge's wharf, the cargo of the brig Analostan, from Mayagues, Porto Rico, consisting of 207 hhds. strictly prime sugar 50 hhds. superior moinsses 50 bbis. prime green coffee Will be added.—2,400 sucks Liverpool A. G. salt 500 Ashton's fine salt.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, March 8—4t Auctioneer, Georgetown.

March 8—4t

Auctioneer, Georgetown

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.—On

Thursday, the 1th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. 'I

shall sell, by order of distrain, at the residence of R. H. Clements, on C street, between 3d and 4½ streets, his entire lot

of furniture. We enumerate in part—

Mahogany sofas, dining, breakfast, and card tables

Do centre tables and stands

Maple high and low-post bedsteads

Do wardrobes, washstands, and toilet sets

Cane and wood-seat chairs

Gilt and mabogany frame looking-glasses

Andirons, shovel and tongs, and lenders

Parlor, chamber window curtains

Parlor, chamber, and step carpets

Feather beds, bedding, and mattresses

China, glass, and crockery ware, among which is a good

white grante dimer set

Cooking, parlor, and other stoves

Also, a lot of kitchen requisites.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$20, cash; over

\$20 a credit of sixty and ninety days, for salief, end

Auctioneer, Georgetown.

March 8—4t

Auctioneer.

Auctioneer.

Georgetown.

Auctioneer.

Street, Auctioneer.